

# **BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>**

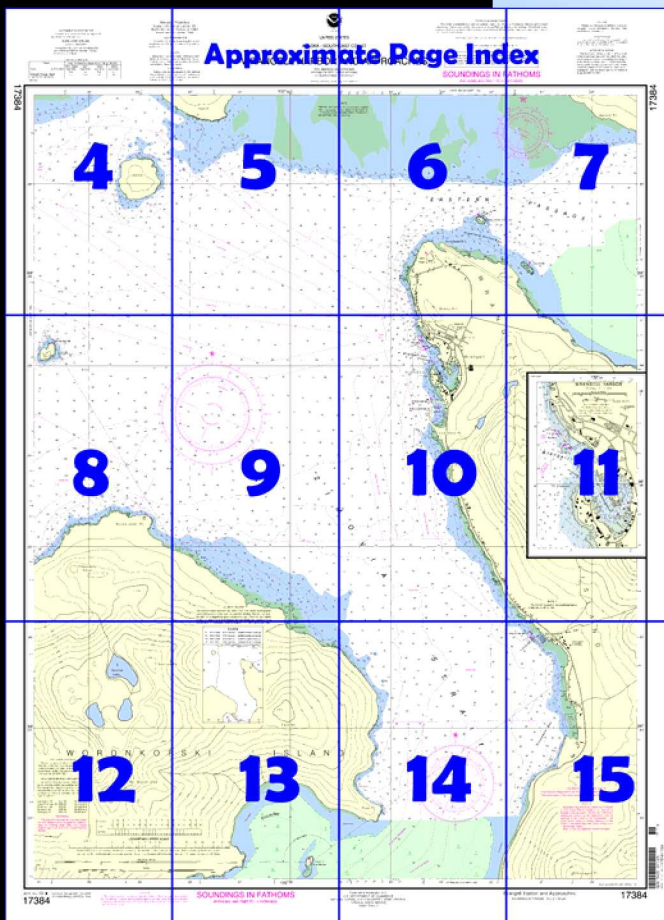
## **Wrangell Harbor and Approaches**

(NOAA Chart 17384)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



**Home Edition (not for sale)**





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### **[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 5 excerpts]**

(452) **Zimovia Strait**, between Etolin Island and Wrangell Island, connects Ernest Sound with the E end of Sumner Strait. It is about 25 miles long, varies in width from about 0.4 to 2.5 miles, and furnishes a convenient route for small vessels bound from Ketchikan to Wrangell. The critical part of the passage is in **The Narrows**, in the vicinity of Button Island, (56°12'04"N., 132°15'05"W.), where the channel is tortuous, but marked by buoys,

daybeacons, and lights.

(508) **Highfield Anchorage** is at the N end of Wrangell Island, about 1.5 miles from Wrangell Harbor. The anchorage is in 4 to 15 fathoms (7.3 to 27.5 m), fine sand and mud bottom, extending E from **Point Highfield** to Polk Point and N to **Deadman Island**, which is marked on its N side by **Eastern Passage Light** (56°29'38"N., 132°22'13"W.); the

light is 13 feet (4.0 m) above the water and showing a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on a skeleton tower. Light floating ice from Stikine River is encountered here in the spring, and countercurrents render a vessel very uneasy at times.

(509) The mud flats N of Wrangell Island, at the mouth of the Stikine River from Kadin Island to Gerard Point, are very dynamic and have a tendency to migrate seaward. Mariners are advised to use extreme caution while navigating in these areas due to the constantly changing nature of the bottom.

(510) **City of Topeka Rock**, marked by a light in Highfield Anchorage about 50 yards (46 m) N of the airport runway, is awash at low water.

(511) **Wrangell Harbor** is on the W side of the N end of Wrangell Island, about 1 mile below Point Highfield. It is a bight formed by **Point Shekesti**, that projects 0.4 mile in a NW direction from the island. A breakwater 200 yards (183 m) long extends from the N extremity of Point Shekesti and affords protection for small craft in the S part of the harbor.

**Wrangell Harbor Breakwater Light 2** (56°28'01"N., 132°23'09"W.), 21 feet (6.4 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red triangular daymark on the outer end of the breakwater.

(512) **Wrangell** is a city on the N side of Wrangell Harbor, 89 miles from Ketchikan and 148 miles from Juneau. The deepest draft commercial vessel calling at Wrangell in 1976 was 33 feet (10 m).

Wrangell has a cannery, a cold storage facility, large lumber mills, and two oil company facilities.

(513) An 80-foot (24 m) high standpipe, on a low ridge immediately E of the city of Wrangell and marked on top by a red light, a lighted microwave tower, and the aerobeacon at the airport are the most prominent objects seen in Wrangell from seaward.

(514) A Federal project provides for a mooring basin within the protected area in the SE part of the harbor and a breakwater on the W side of the entrance; an inner basin on the tidal flat area E of Shakes Island with a connecting channel to it, all dredged to a depth of 10 feet (3.0 m). The connecting channel is marked by daybeacons, and the breakwater is marked by a light at its outer end. In May 2001, depths of 10 feet (3.0 m) were available except for lesser depths alongside some of the moorings and along the edges of the basins and connecting channel.

(515) Except for the mooring basin inside Point Shekesti, Wrangell Harbor affords shelter for vessels only from offshore winds. During heavy SE winter gales Highfield Anchorage is sometimes used for better shelter. Good anchorage in strong SE weather has been found 0.8 mile off the NE side of Woronkofski Island in about 23 fathoms (42 m), mud bottom.

(516) The approach to Wrangell Harbor is clear of dangers. A shoal of 2.6 fathoms (4.7 m) is about 55 yards (50.3 m) N of the breakwater. One submerged dolphin is along the eastern side of the entrance channel, approximately 200 yards (182.9 m) ENE of the breakwater. A small pier with one exposed dolphin just off the N end is along the W side of the entrance channel. Submerged piles are about 114 yards (104.2 m) off the SE end of the outer mooring basin, about 33 yards (30.2 m) NW of a floating dock.

(541) **Shoemaker Bay Boat Harbor**, about 3.5 miles SSE of Wrangell, had a least depth of 13 feet (3.9 m) in May 2001. The entrance channel is marked by lights. The stalls can accommodate 230 small craft, ranging from 20 to 62 feet (6.1 to 19 m) with a 10-foot (3.0 m) overhang. A new pier allows for small, tide dependent, hull repairs. Metered electricity is available upon request, and fuel can be obtained in Wrangell. A motel, restaurant and lounge, telephone service, and a large vehicle parking area are available in the immediate vicinity.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 12/08  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 1/08

**PLANE COORDINATE GRID**  
The Alaska State Grid, zone 1, is indicated by dashed ticks at 2,000 foot intervals. The last three digits have been omitted.

**PLANE COORDINATE GRID**  
(based on NAD 1927)  
Alaska State Grid, zone one, is indicated by dashed ticks at 5,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

**HEIGHTS**  
Elevation of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**NOTE C**  
The controlling depth in the small boat harbor is reported to be 16 feet.

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Sukkwai I., AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I., AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I., AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.40 MHz

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

**Mercator Projection**  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 56° 25'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.236" southward and 6.076" westward to agree with this chart.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

**COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Wrangell, Wrangell Island	(56°28'N/132°23'W)	16.0	15.1	1.5
Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a> . (Jun 2008)				

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important  
supplemental information.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID  
(based on NAD 1927)

Alaska State Grid, zone one, is indicated by  
dashed ticks at 5,000 foot intervals. The last  
three digits are omitted.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 56° 25'  
North American Datum of 1983  
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AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for  
supplemental information concerning aids to  
navigation.

HEIGHTS

Elevation of rocks, bridges, landmarks and  
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Contour and summit elevation values are in feet  
and refer to Mean Sea Level.

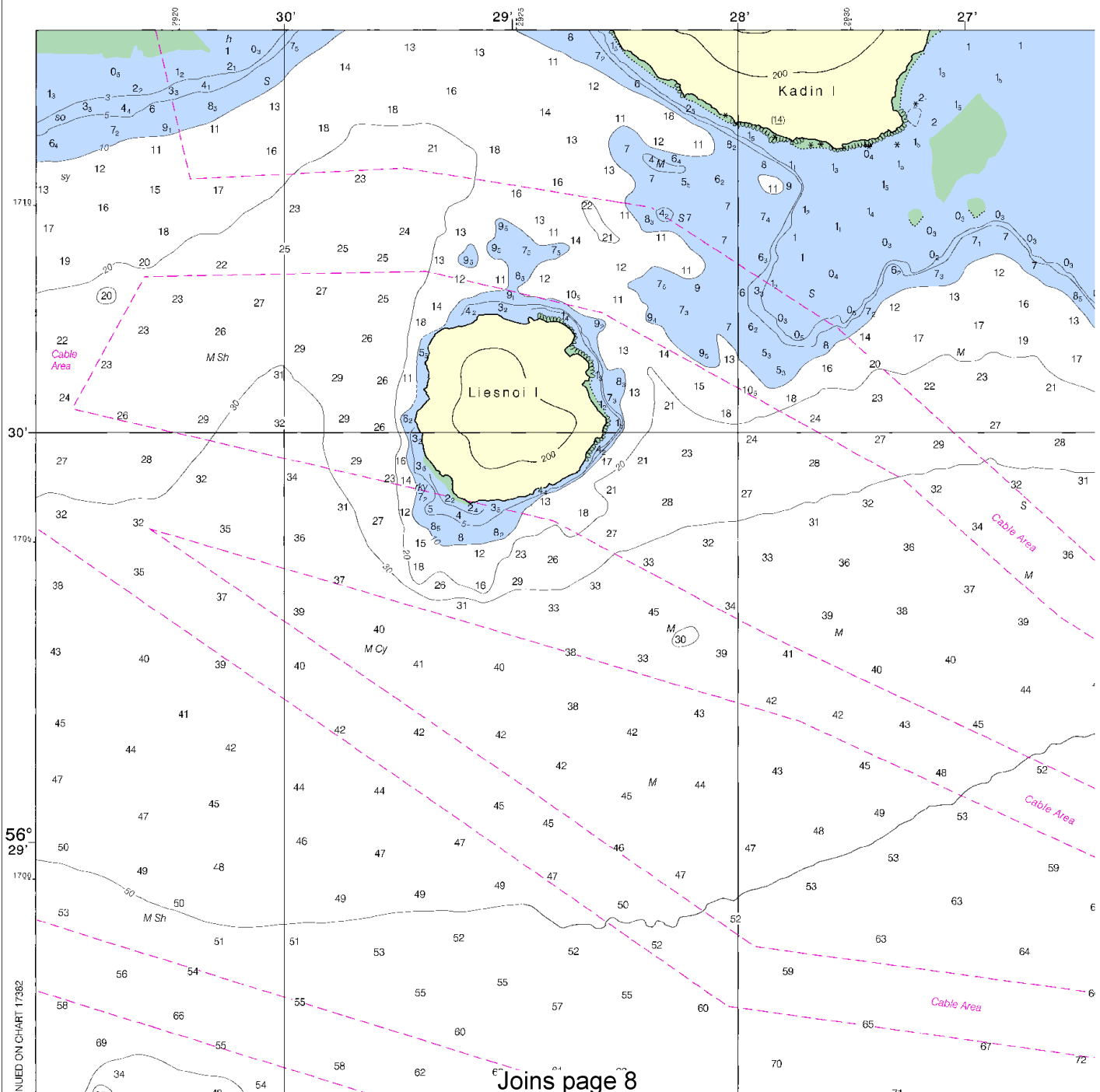
AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National  
Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional  
data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological  
Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

WRAN

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet
Wrangell, Wrangell Island	(56°28'N/132°23'W)	16.0	15.1	1.5

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(Jun 2008)



4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

# IGELL HARBOR AND APPROACHES

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 8165, 1st Ed., Aug. 1972 KAPP 2707

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

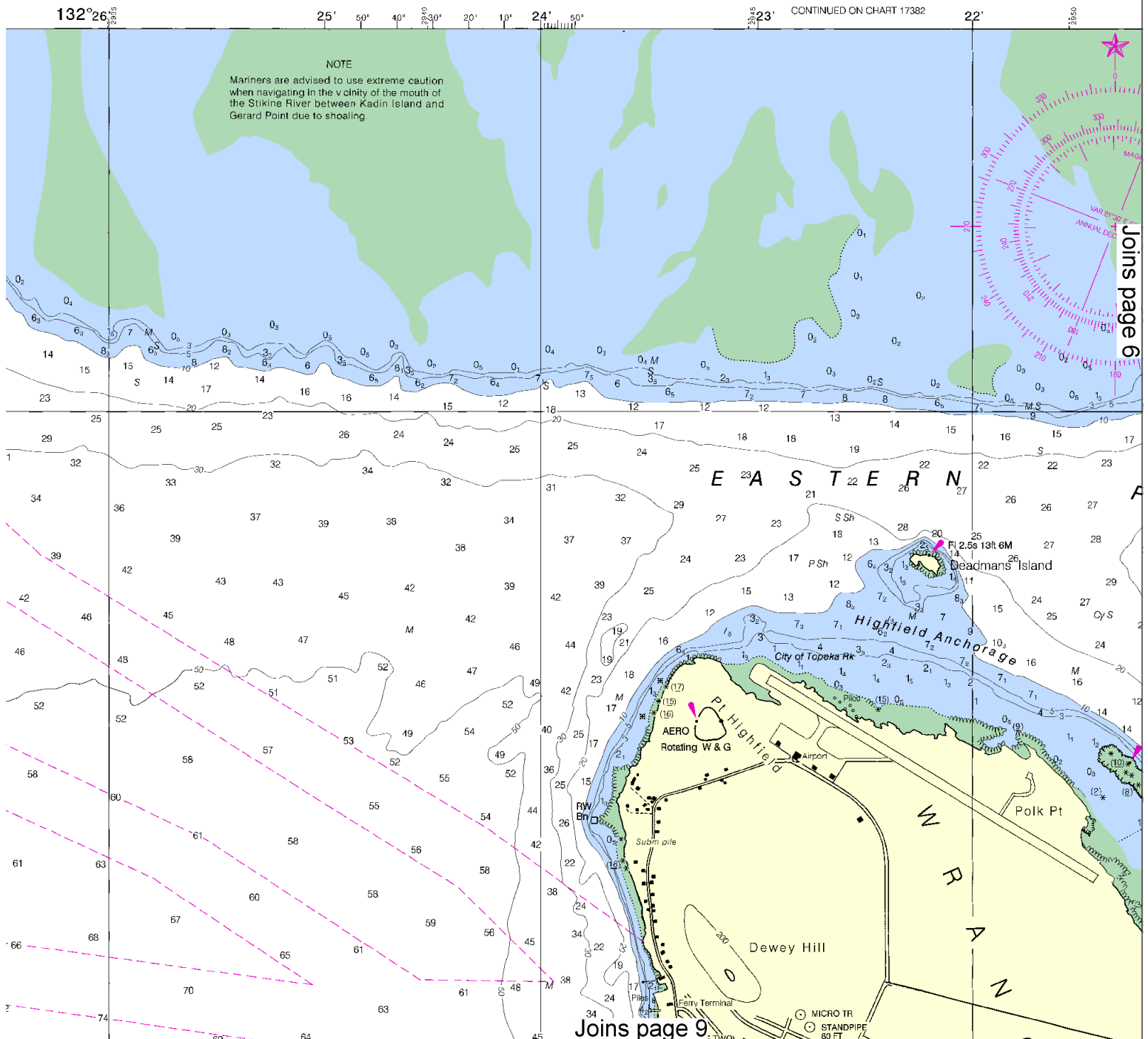
This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Marine corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. Not available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart dealer for more information.

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**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 56° 25'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
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HEIGHTS  
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AUTHORITIES  
Hydrography and topography by the National  
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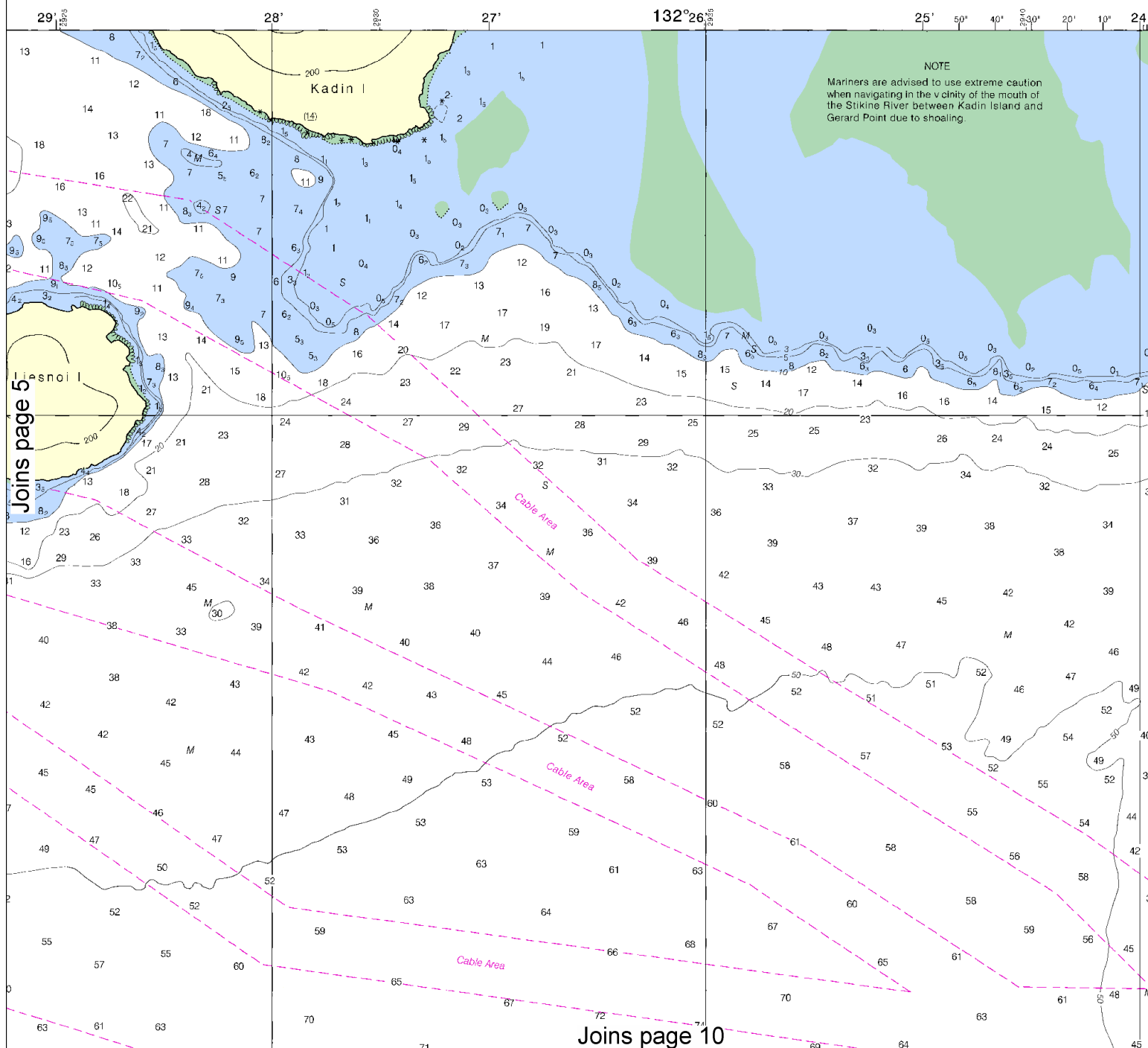
THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

# WRANGELL HARBOR AND APPRC

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 8165, 1st Ed., Aug. 1972 KAPP 2707



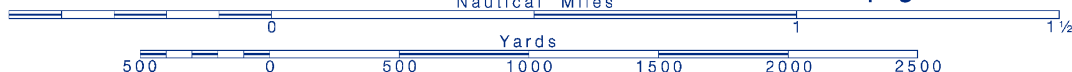
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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## VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation, leaving the higher elevations bare.

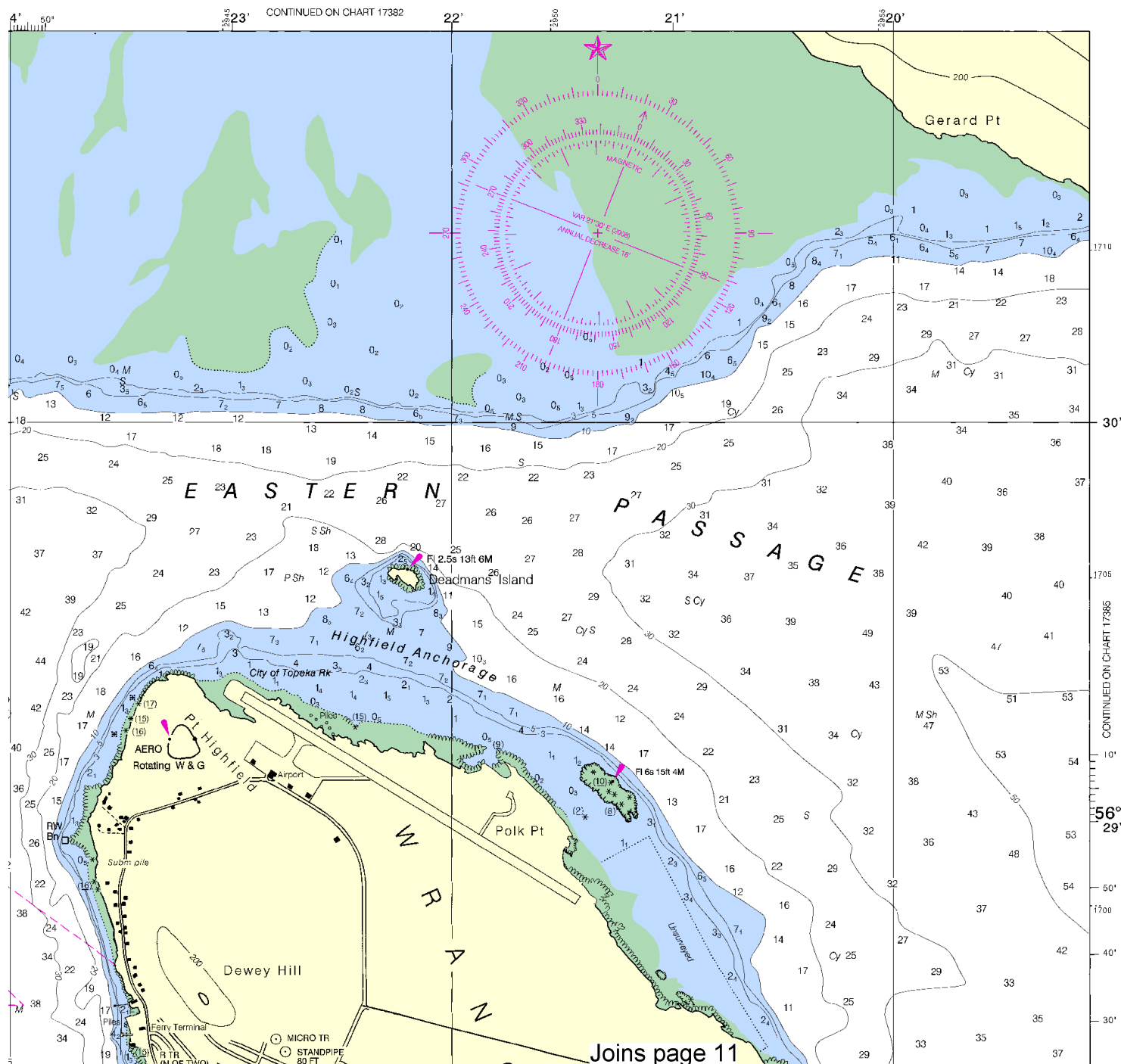
## HORIZONTAL DATUM

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# DACHES

## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

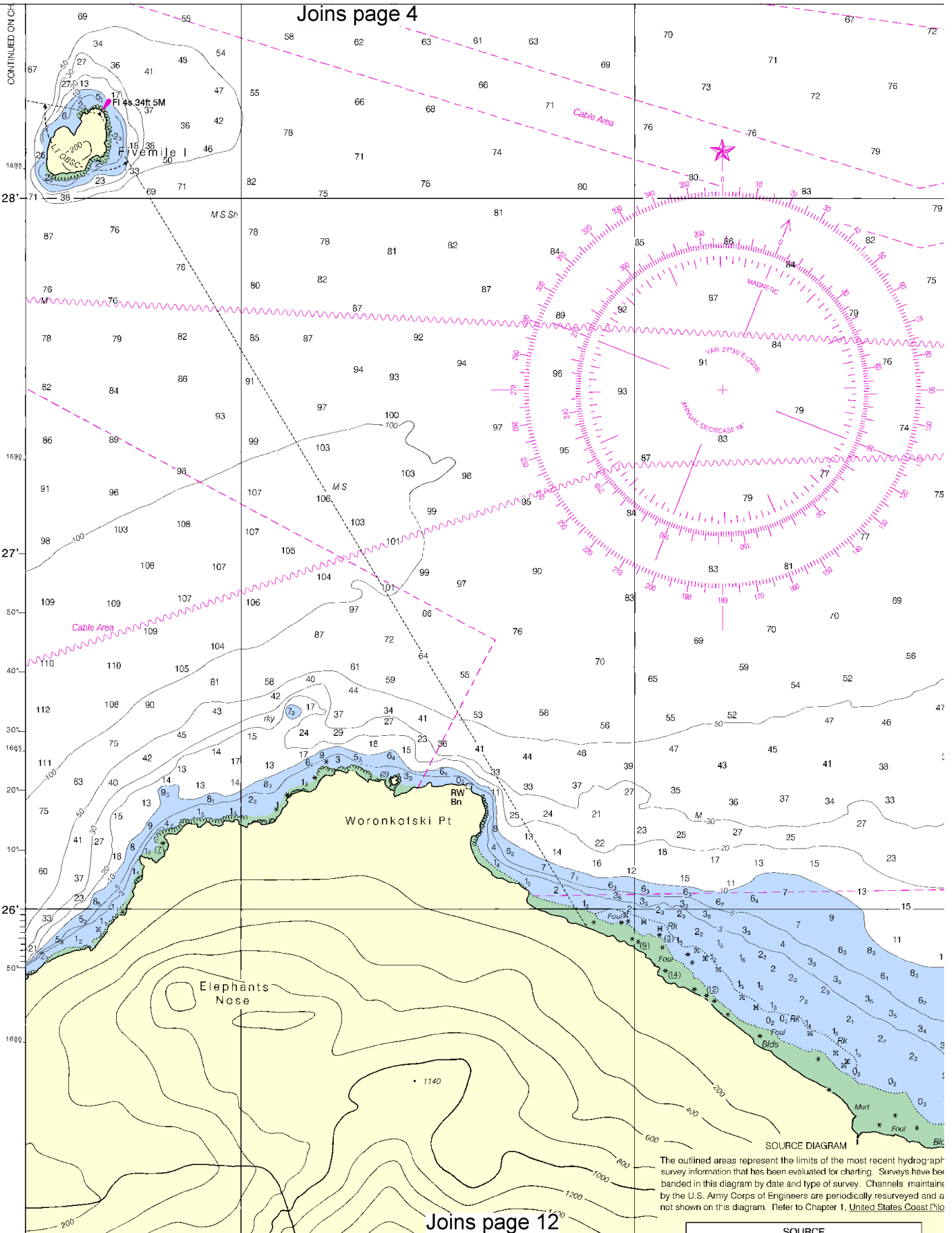
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

# 7

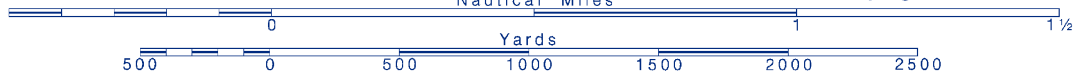
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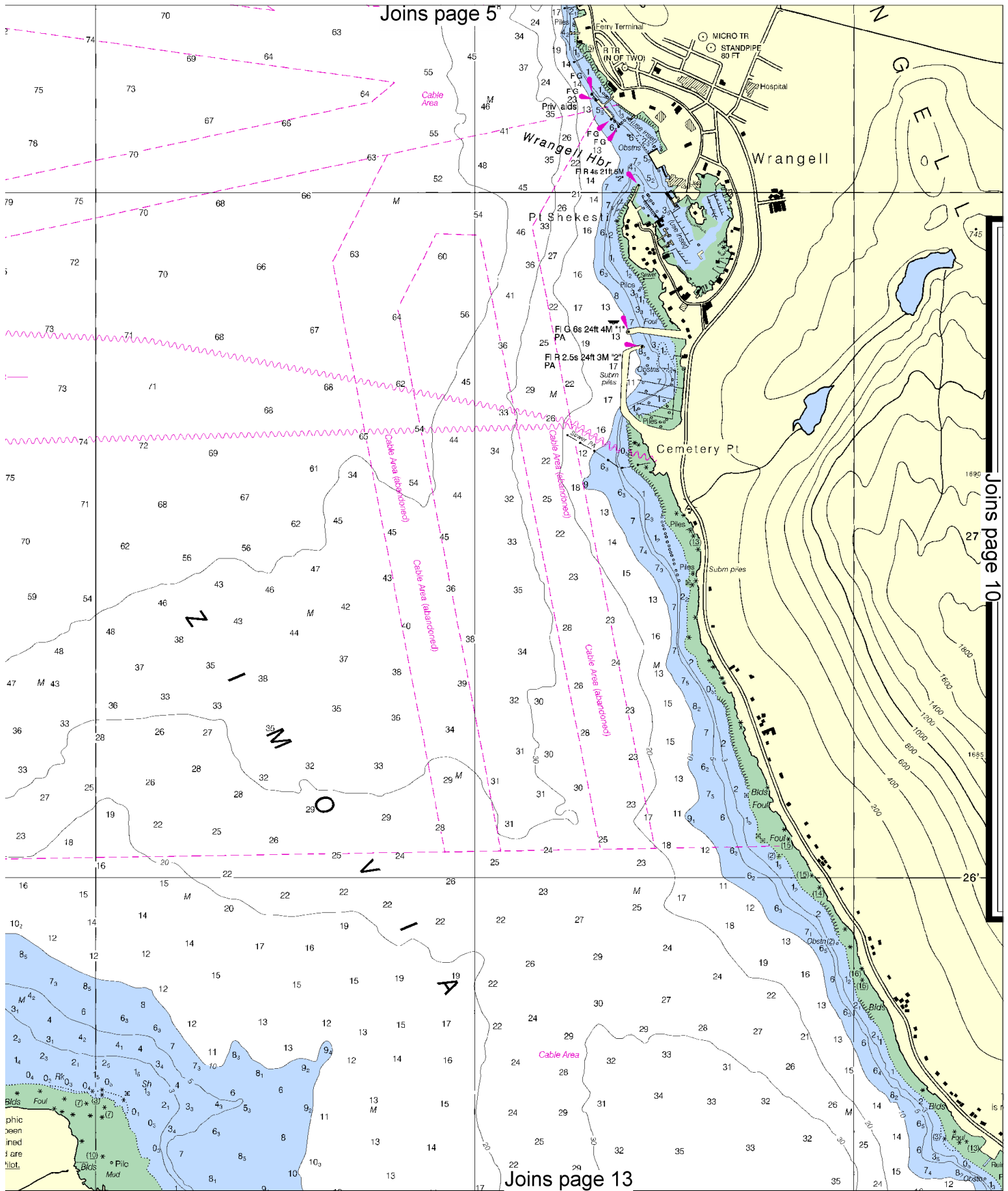
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SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

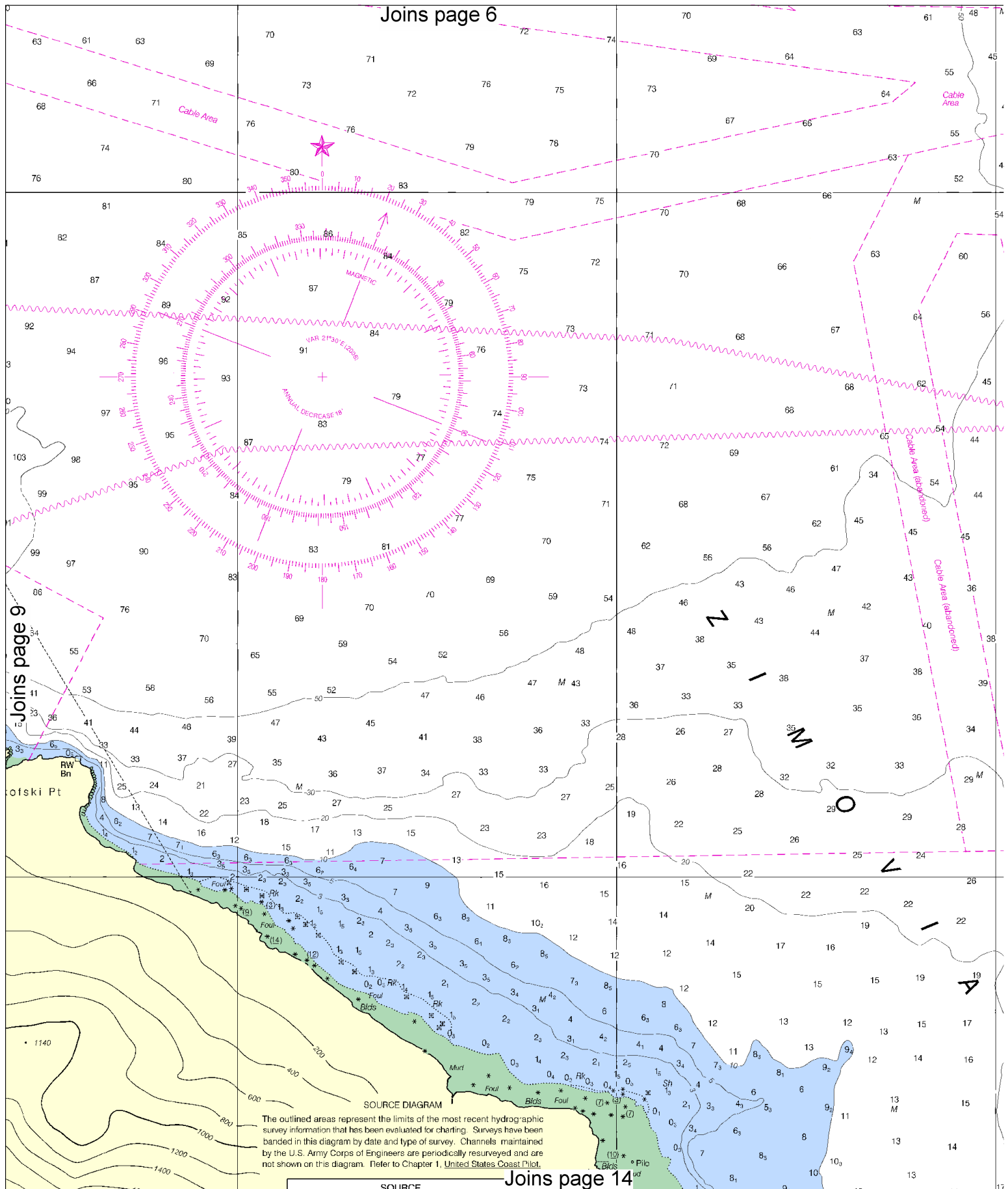
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Joins page 6



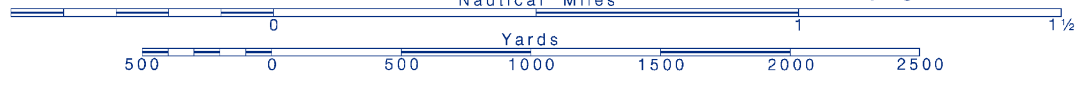
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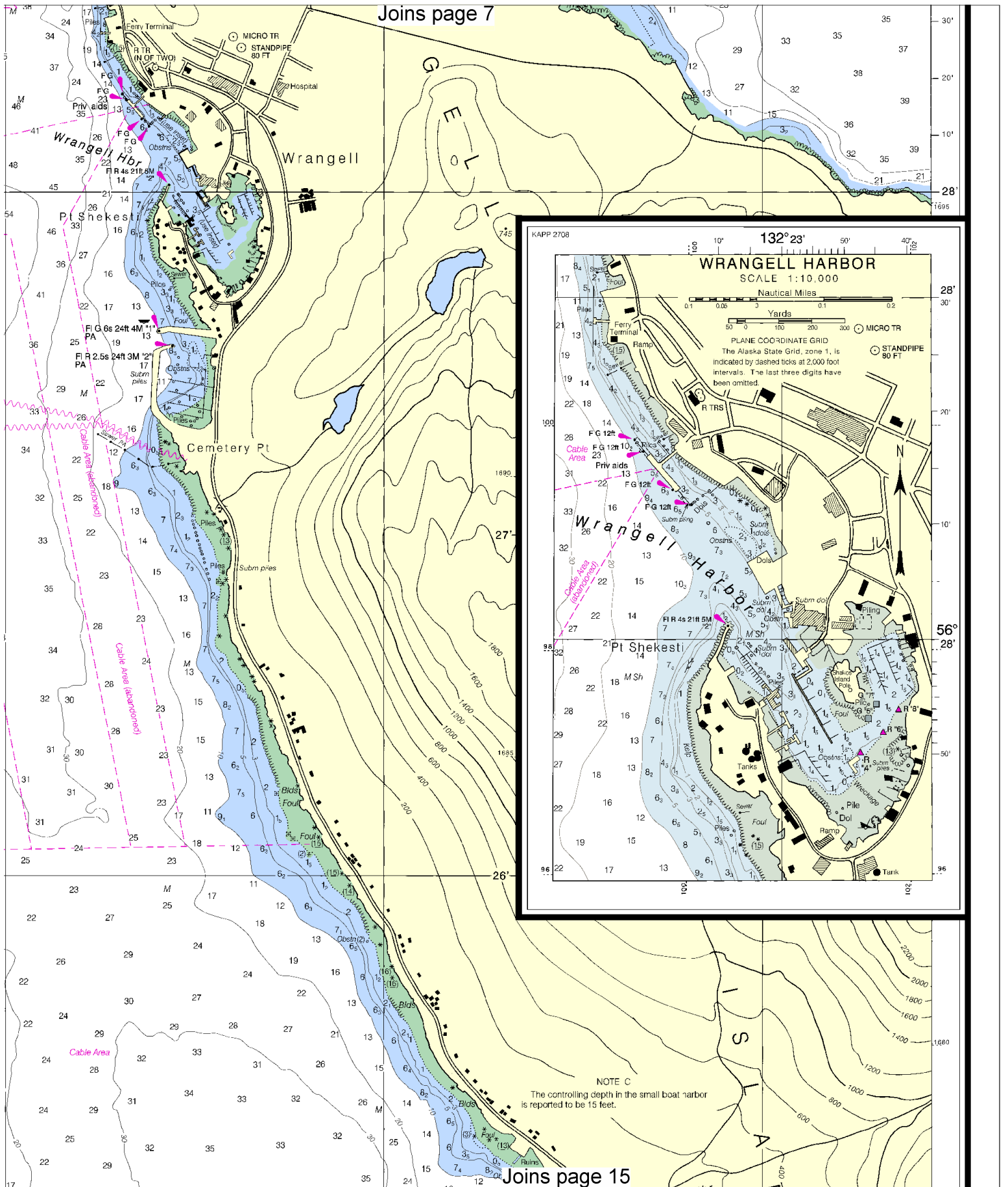
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SCALE 1:20,000

See Note on page 5.

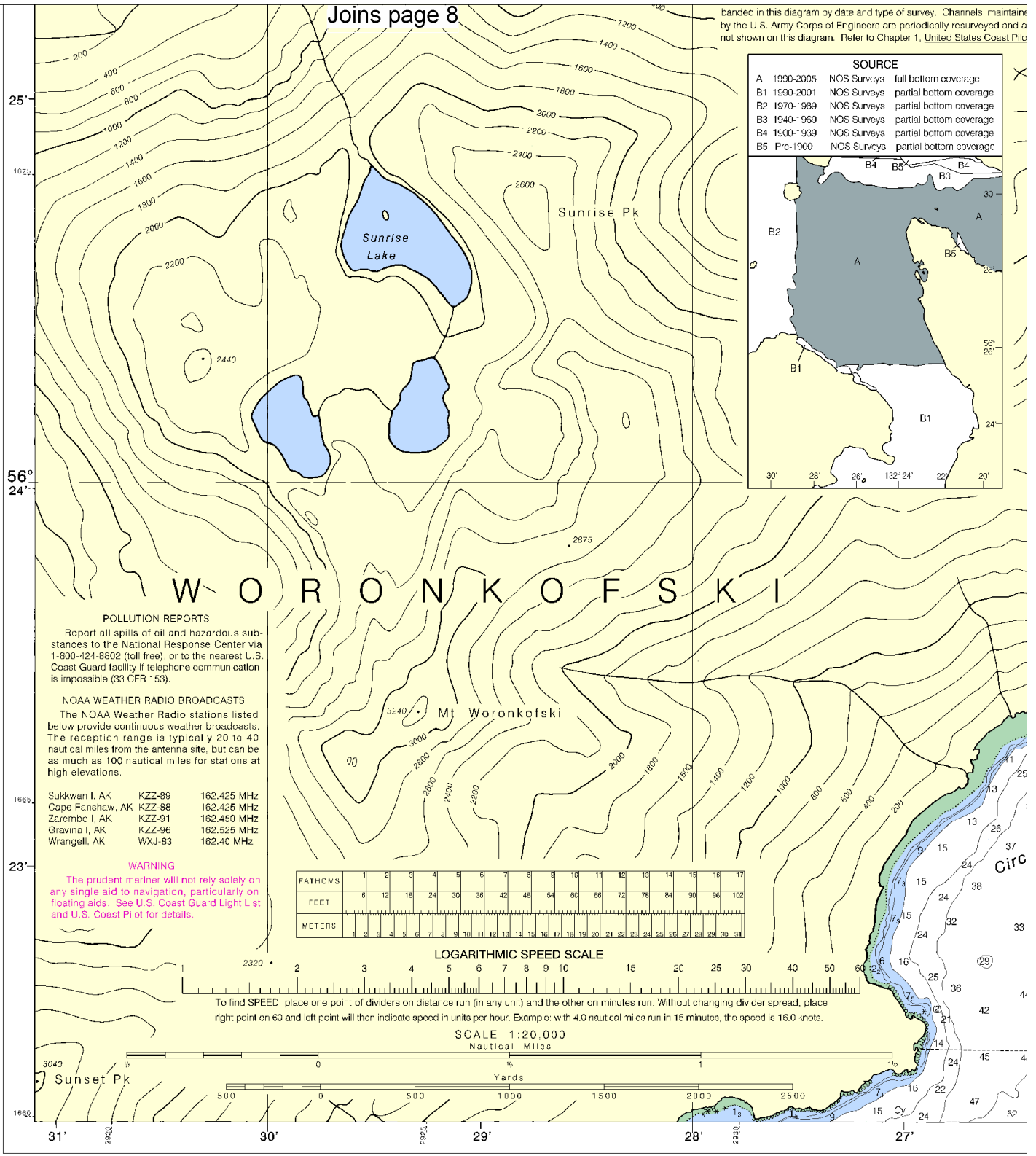


Joins page 7



Joins page 8

banding in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot



9th Ed., Jul. / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 12/08  
 17384 Corrected through LNM Jul. 1/06

**CAUTION**

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
 (FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATH)

12



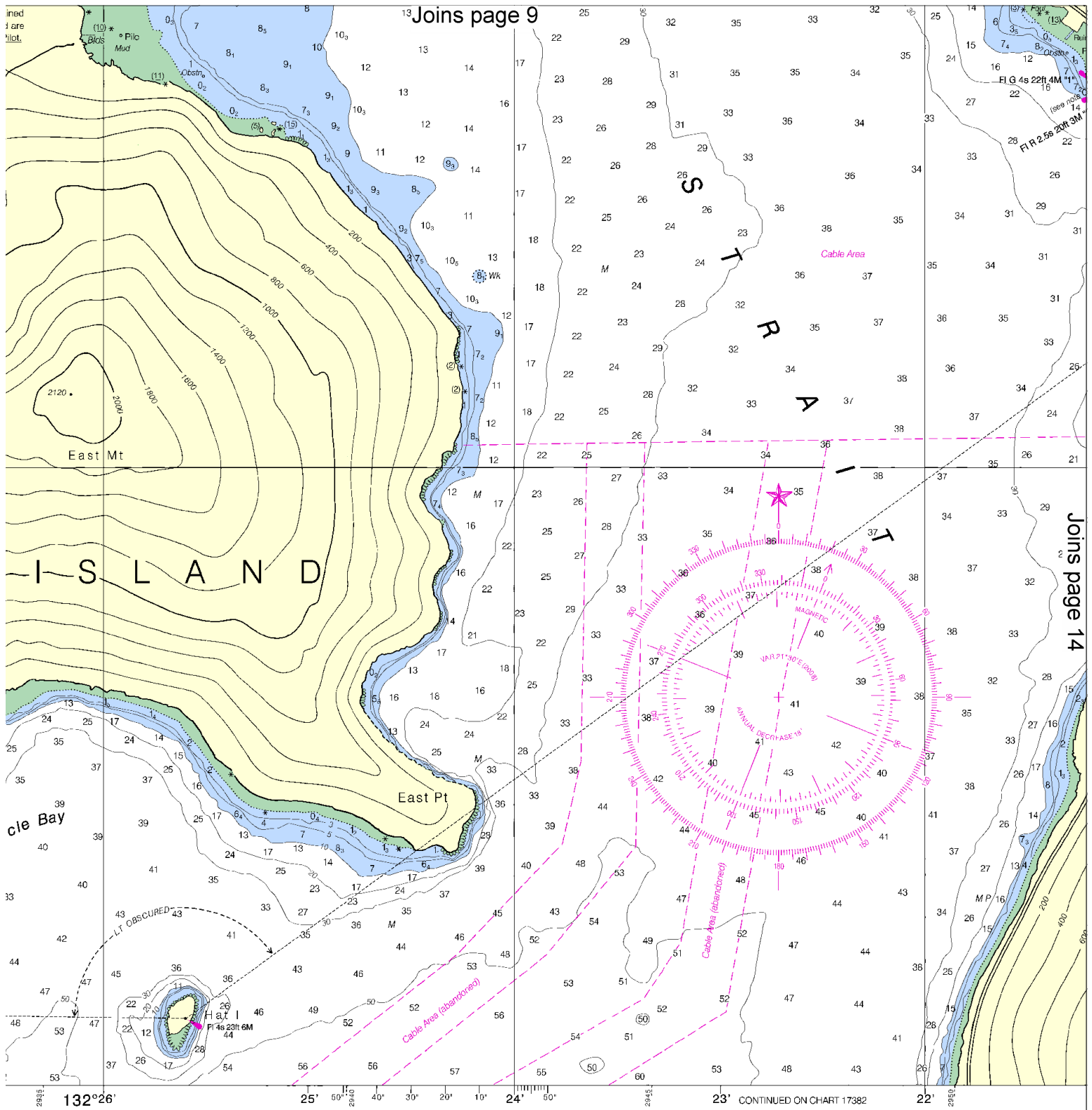
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 9

Joins page 14

CONTINUED ON CHART 17382

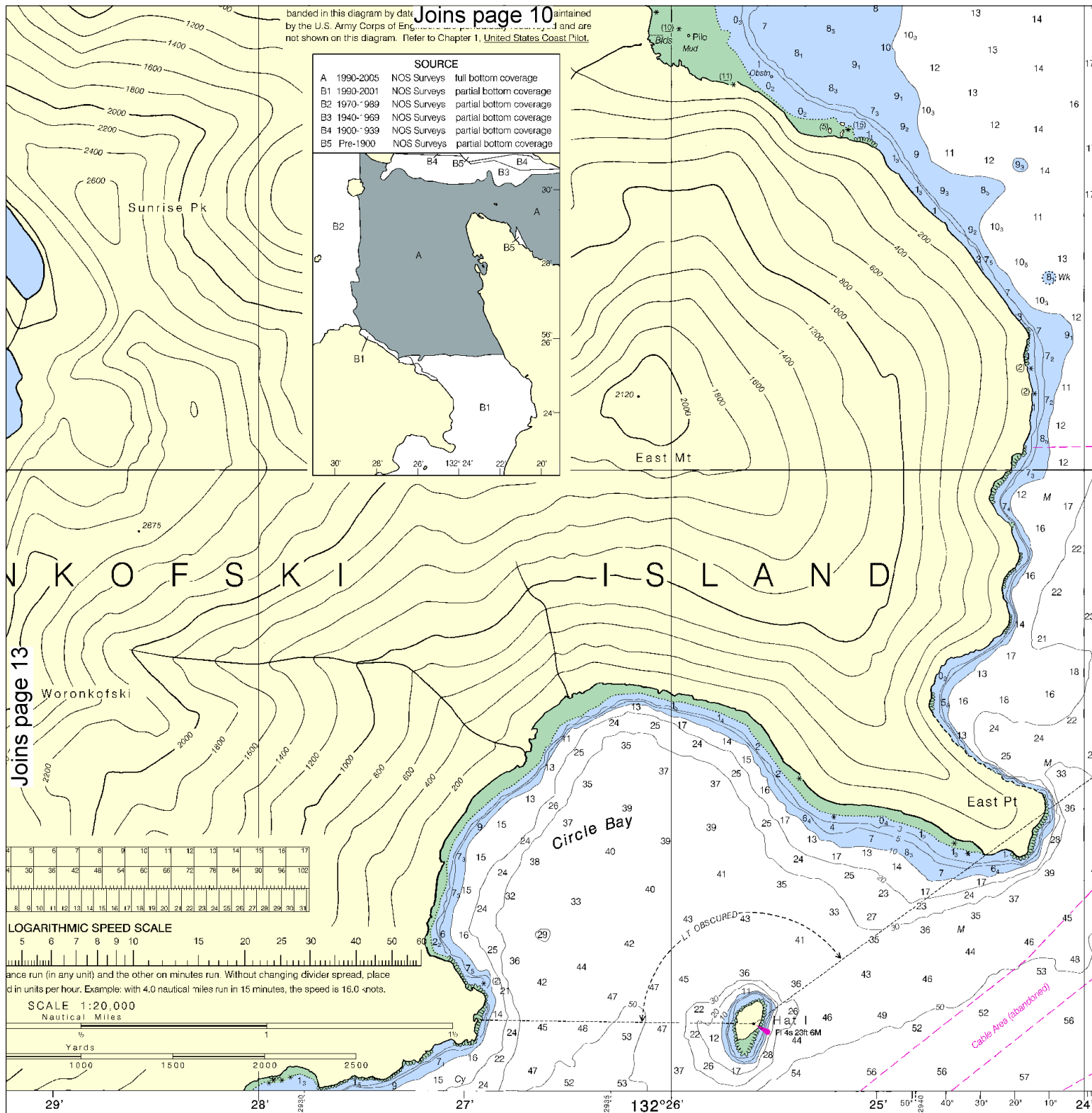
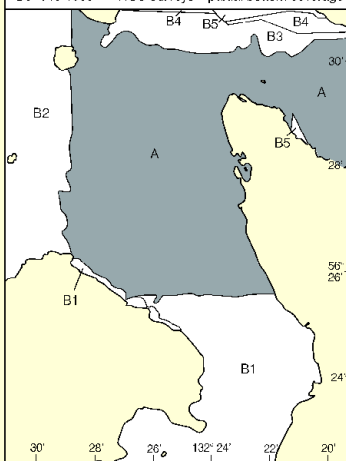
THOMS  
HOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

Wrangell Har  
SOUNDINGS IN

banded in this diagram by date. **Joins page 10** maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and previously recorded and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot,

SOURCE		
A	1990-2005	NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B2	1970- 989	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3	1940- 969	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4	1900- 939	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



**CAUTION**  
corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published  
Eospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to  
periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the  
left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to  
dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

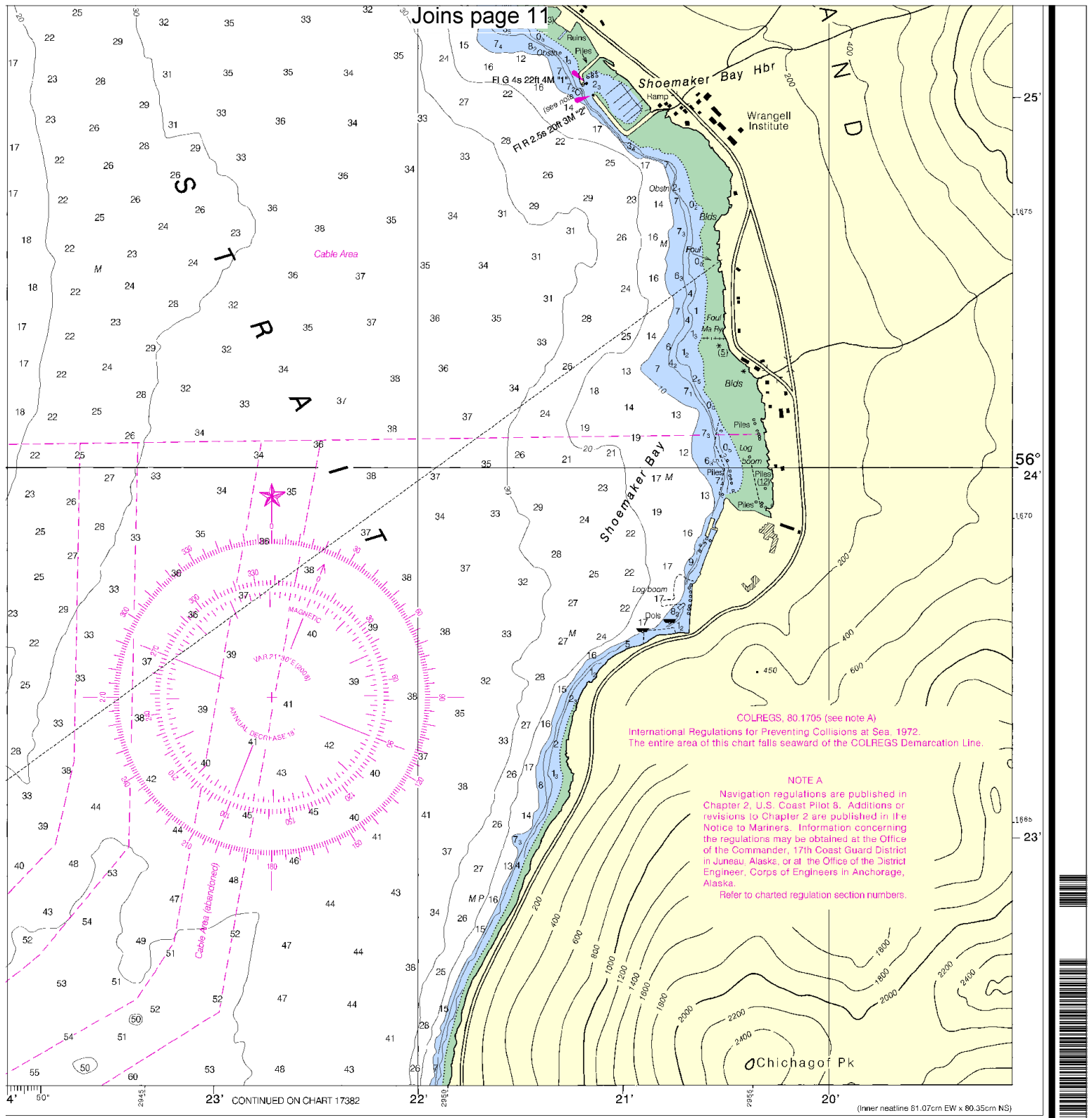


Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:20,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Wrangell Harbor and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

17384



## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).